

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

TERRELL'S

Aquatic Farms & Nurseries

CLYDE B. TERRELL, Proprietor

Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Specialists in Plants, Shrubs, Trees and Vines That Attract All Kinds of Birds, Game, Muskrats and Fish. Water and Bog Plants. Trees and Shrubs for Shoreline Planting. Ornamental Water and Up-land Plants, Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

Write Us If You Do Not Find What You Want On Our List. Terrell's Hardy Northern Grown Plants Succeed in North or South.

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED!! It is our rule to fill orders in turn as they are received and paid. To avoid disappointment, and get advantage of lowest prices, order now. Shipment made when material is in the best condition and at the proper time for planting in your locality, (See table "When to Plant" on opposite side.)

MORE FOOD—MORE GAME. You will usually get as many ducks, fish or game as you provide food for. Plant liberally and give your plantings every chance to prove successful, and accomplish your purpose.

REFERENCES. City National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.; First National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.; R. G. Dun & Co's, or Bradstreet's Mercantile Reference. (Ask your banker.)

SHIPMENTS. Express shipments are most generally satisfactory for our planting material. When so shipped it reaches destination quickly, in best condition for planting. However, Wild Duck Millet, Duck Wheat, Bur Reed, Sudan Grass, Water Cress, Smartweed and American Lotus seeds and Chufa tubers in lots of 100 lbs. or more, also trees and shrubs can be sent by freight at a saving, on request.

Second class Express rates, 25% lower than first class, are secured on planting material. If you have no express office, we can ship Parcel Post. If you wish shipments sent Parcel Post, or to Foreign Countries, forward ample money to cover transportation charges.

GUARANTEE. If any of our planting materials fail to produce what the purchaser considers a satisfactory growth after giving planting sufficient time to establish itself, we GUARANTEE to replace it at half price, or send an equal value at half price of other planting material selected from our current price list.

TERMS.

500 will be sold at 1.000 price; 50 at 100 price, 6 at 12 price, 5 at 10 price, less than 5 at twice 10 price each, except on special collections, or where otherwise stated. This applies whether sold at price per plant, per pound, ounce, bushel or peck.

Prices are F.O.B., Oshkosh, or other shipping points, unless otherwise stated. If Parcel Post shipment is desired, be sure to include with your remittance sufficient amount to pay charges, otherwise balance will be collected C. O. D.

Cash with Order or C.O.D. if desired. 2% Discount for Cash with Order. Prices subject to change without notice.

PRICES OF PLANTS DESCRIBED ON PAGE 4

The following planting material will be furnished when in the best condition, at the best time for planting in your locality. (See "When to Plant" in Table on previous page.) Complete planting instructions sent with all orders.

1. **BULRUSH** (*Scirpus sp.*) Roots 1000 — \$75.00; 100—\$10.00; 12—\$2.50; 3 for 85c.

2. **BUR REED** (*Sparganium eurycarpum*) Thrifty Roots or Plants, 1000—\$75.; 100—\$8.; 12—\$2. Seed, Prompt Delivery, per lb. \$1.; 10 lbs. \$7.; 25 lbs. \$15.

3. **CAT TAIL** (*Typha latifolia*) Roots or plants 1000—\$75.; 100—\$8.; 12—\$1.50; 3 for 70c. Seed \$2. lb.; 25 lbs or more \$1.50 lb.

rs. Qt. \$1. — Bu. \$15.
5. **COONTAIL** (*Ceratophyllum demersum*). Plants. June—July delivery Bu., \$6.; 10 Bu. or more \$5.50 bu.; Qt. \$1.; Pk. \$2.

6. **DUCK'S MEAT** (A) Submerged Floating Variety (*Lemna trisulca*), or (B) Surface Floating Variety (*Spirodela polyrrhiza*), May-June delivery. Bu. \$6.; 5 Bu. \$5.50 Bu.; Pk. \$2.

7. **DUCK WHEAT, GOOSE BUCKWHEAT, Seed** 100 lbs. or more 22c lb.; smaller lots 25c lb., 37c lb. postpaid.

8. **EEL GRASS** (*Zostera marina*) For salt water. Roots, Bu. \$20.; 5 Bu. or more \$15. Bu. Cannot furnish less than 1 bu.

9. **IRIS** (A) *Iris versicolor*. Handsome blue flowers veined with yellow, swordlike leaves, early bloomer, and very hardy. Fine for borders of ponds. Grows in shallow water 1 to 10 in., deep and wet places. 1000—\$90.; 100—\$10.; 12—\$1.50. Seed per lb. \$2.; oz. 25c.

10. **MARSH MALLOW** (*Hibiscus Moscheutos*). Has magnificent pink flowers 4 to 7 inches across. Blooms Aug.-Sept. Seeds eaten by Mallards and other ducks. Grows on damp soil, marsh, or at edge of water. Strong Roots for spring planting, 100 or more 25c each; 12 for \$5; 2 for \$1.

10. (a) **MARSH MARIGOLD** (*Caltha palustris*). Very attractive. Blossoms early in spring producing masses of gold colored flowers. Leaves cooked for greens. Plant on boggy ground or around edge of ponds and marshes. Plants \$80 per 1000; \$12 per 100; \$1.50 for 10.

11. **MUSK GRASS**, (*Chara sp.*) Plants with oogonia (seed spores) Bu.—\$6.; 10 Bu. or more \$5. Bu.; Peck—\$3.; Qt.—\$1. Fall delivery.

12. **NAIAS; BUSHY POND WEED** (*Naias flexilis*) plants covered with mature seeds. Late summer or fall delivery. \$10. per bu.

13. **PICKEREL PLANT**—(*Pontederia cordata*). Plants 100—\$24.00; 12—\$3.; 3 for \$1.

15. **REDHEAD GRASS** (*Potamogeton perfoliatus*) Roots, or plants 1000—\$60.00; 100—\$7.50; 12—\$1.; 3 for 50c.

16. **REED GRASS**, (*Phragmites communis*) Roots. Bu.—\$7.50

17. **SAGO POND PLANT**. (*Potamogeton pectinatus*) Tubers or plants. 1000—\$45.00; 100—\$6.50; 12—\$1.; 3 for 35c.

21. **NATIVE VIOLETS** (*Viola*)

(A) **BLUE WIS. VIOLET** (*V. papilionacea*). Large flowers. Prefers moist loam.

(B) **GIANT PANSY VIOLET** (*V. pedata*). Very large light blue. Likes acid sand.

(C) **WHITE CREEPING VIOLET** (*V. incognita*). Spreads fast. Likes moist loam-shade.

(D) **DOWNY YELLOW VIOLET** (*V. pubescens*). Likes moist or dry rich soil-shade.

Violets: 10—\$1.50; 100—\$12.; 1000—\$80.

23. **WAPATO DUCK POTATO, MUSKRAT POTATO**, (*Sagittaria latifolia*). Tubers, 1000—\$32.; 3000 or more \$30. per 1000; 300—\$10.; 100—\$5.; 12—\$1. postpaid.

24. **WATER CRESS** (GENUINE) (*S. nasturtium aquaticum*) Plants, 1000—\$30., 300 or more \$3.50 per 100; 100—\$5.; 12—\$1.; 3 for 40c. Seed. \$9. lb.; Oz. \$1. postpaid.

WATER LILIES

25. **AMERICAN LOTUS WATER LILY** (*Nelumbo lutea*) Rare, beautiful plant. Creamy yellow flowers 8 or 10 inches across. Seeds eaten by ducks. Adapted to lakes, ponds, and sloughs, along rivers. Grown in tubs. Seed, 15 lbs. or more (enough to properly seed a lake or slough) Lotus seed ordinarily may lay dormant for years before germinating. Terrell's is treated to insure quick germination. Treated Seed \$1.50 per lb.; \$1.62 per lb. postpaid. Strong Thrifty Tubers \$2 each; 3 for \$4.

26. **WHITE WATER LILY** (*Castalia odorata*) White, sweet scented blossoms. Big bass lurk around lily pads. Tubers over 4 inches long (produce blossoms sooner), 1000—\$160; 100—\$20; 12 for \$3; 3 for \$1. Tubers under 4 inches long (just as certain to grow but take longer to produce blossoms), 100—\$7.50; 12—\$1.

27. **YELLOW WATER LILY or SPATTERDOCK** (*Nuphar advena*) Deer and moose food. Seeds eaten by ducks. Yellow flowers. Good fish cover. Large Tubers or plants, 100—\$20.; 12—\$3.; 3 for \$1.

27a. **ROSE AREY (PINK) WATER LILY**. Produces numerous large, deep, rose-pink flowers. Perfectly hardy. In our opinion, the best pink water lily. Strong thrifty tubers ready to bloom each \$3.

27b. **CHROMATELLA (YELLOW) WATER LILY**. Numerous, bright, canary-yellow flowers. Leaves green, spotted with reddish brown. brown. Hardy. Each \$2.

29. **WATER MILFOIL** (*Myriophyllum sp.*) Plants, Bu. \$7.; 10 Bu. or more \$6. Bu.

30. **WATER WEED, ELODEA** (*Philotria canadensis*) Plants, Bu. \$6.; 5 Bu. or more \$5.50 Bu.

31. **WIDGEON GRASS** (*Ruppia sp.*) Roots or plants. Bu. \$12.; Cannot furnish less than 1 bu.

32. **WILD CELERY** (*Vallisneria spiralis*) Winterbuds or plants. 3000 or more—\$30. per 1000; 1000—\$32.; 300—\$10.; 100—\$5.; 12—\$1.; 3 for 50c. Seed Sept.-Oct. delivery 100 lbs. or more 80c lb.; 10 lbs. or more 82c lb.; smaller lots at \$1 per lb. Postpaid \$1.12 lb.

33. **WILD DUCK MILLET** (GOOSE GRASS) (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) Seed 100 lbs.—\$18.; 25 lbs.—\$5.; smaller lots 30c lb.

34. **GIANT WILD RICE SEED**. Sure-growing. Larger grain, makes more feed. Requires less seed. 1000 lbs. or more 53c lb.; 100 lbs. or more 55c lb.; 30 lbs or 1 bu. \$18.50; peck or 7½ lbs. \$5; smaller lots \$1 lb. or \$1.12 lb. prepaid. Immediate or Spring Delivery.

34. (A) **WILD RICE PREPARED FOR TABLE USE. Natures Health Food**. Different, delicious, nutty flavor. 15 servings to the pound. (A) Fancy parched grade 5 lbs. or more 80c lb. or 90c lb. postpaid. Smaller lots 90c lb. or \$1 lb. postpaid. (B) More broken grade ½ price.

35. WILLOW (*Salix*)

(A) **NIOBE GOLDEN WEeping WILLOW** (*S. niobi*). Tree 30 to 35 ft. Finest of hardy, weeping willows; drooping branches; bright yellow bark. 6 ft. to 8 ft. \$1.25 each; 10 for \$8.50; \$80. per 100. 8 ft. to 10 ft. \$1.50 each; 10 for \$11.; \$95 per 100.

(B) **WISCONSIN WEeping WILLOW** (*S. blanda*). Beautiful tree 40 to 50 ft. Green bark. 6 ft. to 8 ft. \$1.25 each; 10 for \$8.50; \$80 per 100. 8 ft. to 10 ft. \$1.50 each; 10 for \$11.; \$95 per 100.

(C) **RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW** (*S. vitellina aurea*). Tree 25 to 30 ft. Golden yellow bark. 8 ft. to 10 ft. \$1.50 each; 10 for \$11.; \$95 per 100. 6 ft. to 8 ft. \$1.25 each; 10 for \$8.50; \$80 per 100. 5 to 6 ft. \$1. each; 10 for \$7. 3 ft. to 4 ft. 2 for \$1.; 10 for \$4; \$30 per 100.

(D) **LAUREL LEAVED WILLOW** (*S. pentandra*). Tree 10 to 20 ft. Bright, shining, dark green leaves. 3 to 4 ft. 50c each; 10 for \$4.; \$30 per 100. 5 to 6 ft. \$1. each.

(E) **RAINBOW PUSSY WILLOW** (*S. caprea*). Tree 10 to 20 ft. Tips of twigs reddish in fall. Very large catkins 1 inch long, tinged with pink, gold, silver, and gray. These furnish us with our first bouquets in spring. Catkins may be produced indoors in winter by cutting twigs and putting in water. 2 to 3 ft. \$1. ea.; 10 for \$7.50. 3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 ea.; 10 for \$10. 4 to 6 ft. \$2. ea.; 10 for \$15. 6 to 8 ft. \$2.50 ea.; 10 for \$18. 8 to 10 ft. \$3 ea.; 10 for \$20.

(F) **FRENCH PUSSY WILLOWS** (*S. Caprea*). Tree 12 to 25 ft. 2 to 3 ft. 50c ea.; 10 for \$2.50; \$20. per 100.

(G) **BASKET WILLOW** (*S. viminalis*). Shrub or small tree, 10 to 20 ft. Fast spreading, suitable for blinds and cover. 2 to 3 ft. 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$10.; \$75. per 1000.

ORNAMENTAL AND FOOD PLANTS FOR WATER AND SHORE-LINE

SWEET FLAG (*Acorus calamus*). Grows in swamps and streams, through Eastern U. S. Water loving plant growing in damp soil or shallow waters. Ornamental plant for borders. Excellent natural food for muskrats. Roots for spring and early summer planting 1000 for \$75.; 100 for \$10.; 12 for \$2.50.

AMERICAN COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia canadensis*). Very popular, red and yellow bell-like flowers. Attract humming birds. Good in sun or shade. 4 for \$1; 12—\$2.50; 100—\$15.

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT (*Arisaema triphyllum*). Odd-plant preferring moist, shady woods. Flower like a lily, striped like a zebra with green and chocolate. Jack can be seen standing inside in a covered pulpit. Has bright red berries or seeds in fall. Hardy perennial. Each 25c; 12—\$2.50; 100—\$15.

RED SWAMP MILKWEED (*Asclepias incarnata*). Large, red flowers of brighter color than common milkweed. Blooms in July. Interesting seed-pods with silky seeds in fall. Likes moist lowlands. Will grow in ordinary garden. Hardy in U. S. and S. Canada. 4 for \$1; 100 \$20.

TERRELL'S RULE: "ALL PLANTING MATERIALS SOLD MUST BE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING THRIFTY GROWTH"

WATER SHIELD (*Brazenia Schreberi*). Important food for Mallards, Black Ducks, Blue-bills, Teal, Pintails, and Wood Ducks. Produces Fish food and cover. Prefers 1 to 6 ft. acid or neutral water. Round floating leaves 2 in. across. Spread by runners and seed. Grows from Hudson Bay to Florida. Plants 100—\$20; 1000—\$125.; 12—\$3.

WILD CALLA (*Calla palustris*). Like a White Calla Lily, but smaller. Plant in shallow, acid water, or bogs. Flowers in June. Red berries. 12—\$1.50; 8—\$1.; 100—\$10.

JOE PYE—KING-OF-THE-MEADOW (*Eupatorium purpureum*). Immense, flat clusters of showy pink or purplish flowers with interesting, crinkly foliage. Height about 3 ft. Blooms from July to September. Likes moist lowland but does well in ordinary garden. Will grow over most of N. America. 5 for \$1; 100—\$15.

SWAMP LOOSESTRIPE (*Lythrum salicaria*). Ornamental. 2 to 4 ft. high. Spikes of showy lavender or rose-colored flowers. Excellent for low ground, swamps, and edge of ponds. Can be grown in ordinary garden. Very hardy perennial. 100—\$30.; 10—\$4.; 2 for \$1.

CARDINAL FLOWER (*Lobelia cardinalis*). Brilliant, showy, red flowers. For low moist ground at edges of ponds. Hardy perennial. 100—\$20.; 10—\$2.25; 3 for \$1.00.

GREAT BLUE LOBELIA (*Lobelia syphilitica*). Similar to Cardinal Flower in habit but has blue flowers. Prices same as Cardinal Flower.

INDIAN'S PLUME (Oswego Tea) (*Monarda didyma*). One of the most brilliantly colored wild flowers. Grows along shady borders of woodland, streams or pools. Attracts butterflies and Ruby-throated Hummingbirds. Hardy from Quebec to Manitoba, south to Missouri and Georgia. 100—\$25.; 10—\$3.; 35c each.

TRUE MARSH FOR-GET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis scorpiodes palustris*). Lovely blue flowers with yellow centers always admired. Blooms from May until fall. Carpets ground in moist shady places. Good for growing around edge of lily pools, streams and ponds. Likes shade and moisture but can be grown in ordinary garden soil. Hardy from Newfoundland to Tenn. 5 for \$1; 100—\$15.

PITCHER PLANT (*Sarracenia purpurea*). One of the most interesting bog or swamp plants, feeds on insects. Large, odd-shaped reddish purple flowers and pitcher-like leaves. May be grown in tub of acid soil and sphagnum moss, kept wet. Hardy perennial. Each 50c; 12—\$5.

BLADDERWORT (*Utricularia* sp.). Ornamental. Shrub-like and cover. Suitable for quiet, acid waters. Submerged plant, yellow flowers and feathery leaves. Not rooted to bottom. Plant during summer. \$8. bu.; 5 bu. or more \$7.50 bu.

HARDY FERNS

For planting around pools, rock gardens and shady places. The following kinds require no winter protection.

(A) **AMERICAN MAIDENHAIR FERN** (*Adiantum pedatum*). Genuine Maidenhair. Quite rare Unusual, graceful foliage. Likes moist loam—part shade. 12 to 18 inches high.

(B) **OSTRICH FERN** (*Onoclea struthiopteris*). Graceful as an ostrich plume, grows from 1 to 5 ft. high, making a nice background. Likes sun or shade and moist loam.

(C) **SPINULOSE WOOD FERN** (*Aspidium spinulosum*). An attractive fern 1 to 2 ft. tall for higher, well-drained ground. Makes an excellent ground cover under shrubs.

Ferns. 10—\$1.50; 100—\$12.

UPLAND SEEDS FOR QUAIL, ETC.

LESPEDeza (*L. striata*). Excellent food for quail and rabbits. Hardy from Southern Indiana south. Plant 14 lbs. per acre on uplands. Lime if soil is acid. 1 bu. (25 lbs.) \$15.50; 14 lbs. \$9; 2 lbs. for \$1.50.

BENE. Ideal Quail food for South. Plant on upland. Seed. \$2. lb. (\$2.12 lb. postpaid); 10 lbs. or more \$1.90 lb.; 25 lbs. or more \$1.80 lb.

VINES AND GROUND COVER FOR BIRDS

WILD GRAPE (*Beta*). Fine food and cover for screening blinds, buildings and porches. Nice for grape juice and jelly. Very hardy. Requires no winter protection. Strong 2 and 3 yr. No. 1 vines 2—\$1.; 12—\$5.; 100—\$35. 2 yr. No. 2 vines 25 per cent less.

VIRGINIA CREEPER, AMERICAN IVY, WOODBINE (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*).

Description. A graceful, five-leaved, non-poisonous, native ivy with small, dark blue berries in loose, red-stalked clusters. The leaves, early in the fall, take on red and purplish colorings. Gilbert H. Trafton in his helpful book, "Methods of Attracting Birds," says, "Among the vines, the Virginia Creeper is a favorite." Prof. H. A. Surface lists this vine among his four best plants for attracting song birds. The ruffed grouse, quail, song sparrow, woodpeckers, robin, flicker, bluebird, catbird and kingbird all eat the berries, and use its tangled cover. Grows rapidly.

Where to Plant. Perfectly hardy thriving in any soil. May be planted to climb on a trellis or wire netting to screen a porch, cover a building or shut off an undesirable view. Will also climb on and cover fences, stone walls, banks, stumps and rock piles. Native from New England to Minn.; South to Mexico and West Indies. Strong 2 to 3 yr. vines 75c each; \$4. per 10; \$35. per 100.

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus scandens*).

Description. A beautiful, strong-growing, sometimes shrubby vine, with brilliant orange and red berries about the size of peas forming in fall. Often used in winter bouquets. The berries cling all winter brightening the snowy landscape and feeding the hungry birds such as the quail, ruffed grouse, robin, bluebird and downy woodpecker.

Where to Plant. Suitable for most soil even being found growing on sand dunes along Lake Michigan. Also grows along streams and in thickets. Plant along fences, stone walls, banks, brushy corners, and beside tree stumps. Thrives from North Carolina to Canadian border and in warmer parts of Canada. Does equally well in sun or shade. 1 to 3 ft. 1 \$1.; 10 \$5; 100 \$45.

WINTERGREEN OR PARTRIDGE BERRY (*Gaultheria procumbens*). A low-growing plant having shiny evergreen leaves, sometimes having a purple tinge. Produces white flowers which are followed by bright red berries that cling to the plants all winter. Eaten by Bob-white Quail and other upland game birds. Prefers sandy or peaty somewhat moist soil and partly shady situations. 50c per clump of 3 to 5 plants; 10 clumps \$2.50; 100 clumps \$15.

LOW RUNNING BLACKBERRY (*Dewberry*) (*Rubus procumbens*). Much used by Quail. Large White flowers. Edible fruit. Will grow on sandy soil. Wild, hardy, requires no attention. 2 to 3 yr. 3 for \$1.; 10—\$2.50; 100—\$15.; 1000—\$95.

SHRUBS THAT FEED THE BIRDS

DWARF JUNEBERRY (*Amelanchier*).

This handsome little shrub produces red berries turning to purple; larger than blueberries. Men and birds love them. Attracts orioles, robins, waxwings, flickers, catbird—40 kinds of birds in all. Makes a mass of white flowers in May. Easily grown on practically any soil. Thrives in Northern States and Southern Canada. 2 to 3 ft. 2 for \$1; 10—\$3.50; 100—\$25.

JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berberis Thunbergii*). Shrub 4 to 5 ft. splendid for hedges along boundaries of yards. Small yellow flowers; leaves turn red in fall, numerous bright red fruits furnish food for birds throughout nearly the entire year. Very hardy—easy to grow in almost any soil—even in clay, in sun or shade. Its thorns turn prowling cats and dogs and make safe places for birds. Does not spread rust. For hedges set zigzag 12 inches apart.

	10	100	1000
1 to 1½ ft. Hedging	4—\$1.	\$2.50	\$17. \$125.
1 to 1½ ft. Bushy	3—\$1.	\$3.	\$25. \$225.
1½ to 2 ft. Bushy	2—\$1.	\$4.	\$35. \$325.

BUTTON BUSH (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*). A pretty waterside shrub 3 to 20 ft. high, with balls of white flowers in late summer. The seeds in Button-like balls are one of the best foods for Mallards, Woodducks, Teal, Pintails, and Black ducks. Button Bush seeds were found in 428 out of 1725 Mallards, 7 out of 51 Southern Black Ducks, and in 192 out of 413 Woodducks examined by McAtee and Mabbott of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Grows in gardens with ordinary moisture but is best adapted to swamps, wet meadows, and the waterside. Grows well over entire U. S. and Southern Canada.

	10	100	1000
1 to 1½ ft.	2 for \$1.	\$3.	\$20. \$150.
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50 each	\$10.	\$90.

TARTARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera tartarica rosea*). Shrub 8 to 12 ft. high. Splendid for hedges, screens. Very hardy. Easy to grow on almost any soil. Pink flowers in spring followed by red or orange fruits. Baynes, in his book "Bird Guests" calls it one of the best shrubs to attract birds. A favorite food of quail, grosbeak, catbird, brown thrasher and robin.

	10	100	1000
1 to 2 ft.	4—\$1.	\$2.25	\$20. \$125.
2 to 3 ft. Best Bushy	3—\$2.	\$6.	\$50.
3 to 5 ft. Best Bushy	2—\$2.	\$8.50	\$75.

DWARF SAND CHERRY (*Prunus pumila*). Shrub 3 to 8 ft. tall. Does well on rocky and sandy soils and dunes in Southern Canada and Northern States where many other bird food shrubs will not succeed. Feeds Ruffed Grouse, Quail, Mourning Doves, Robins, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Bluebirds, etc. Covered with white flowers in spring, followed by numerous purple-black cherries.

	10	100
1 to 2 ft.	3 for \$1.	\$3. \$23.
2 to 4 ft.	2 for \$1.	\$4. \$30.

WILD ROSE (*Rosa*). Our National Flower.

Quotations from Government Bulletins.

"Like the Bob White and Ruffed Grouse, the Prairie Hen is fond of rose hips and the . . . roses . . . yield 11.01 percent of its food . . . Hips of Wild Roses form 17.38 per cent of the food of the Sharp-tailed Grouse . . . Ernest Thompson Seton, who examined hundreds of stomachs of the Sharp-tailed Grouse, says he can not recollect an instance in which they did not contain the seeds of the Wild Rose (*Rosa blanda*) . . . The persistent bright-colored hips are readily seen above the snow and are a boon to birds in wintry northern regions". (Judd). "In examination of 285 pheasants we found Wild Rose hips in 116." (Johnson, State Game Warden, S. D.) "25 species of birds are known to eat Roses including Ruffed Grouse, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Prairie Chicken and Bob White." (McAtee).

WILD MEADOW ROSE (*Rosa blanda*). Shrub about 4 ft. One of the most desirable of Wild Roses because it grows readily, makes quick thrifty growth in almost any soil, and produces unusually large numbers of flowers and rose hips for winter food for birds and rabbits. Pink flowers in early summer. Has red twigs. Bright red fruits cling all winter. Hardy as far north as Newfoundland. Requires no winter protection.

	10	100	1000
1 to 1½ ft.	3—\$1.	\$2.	\$15. \$100.
1½ to 2 ft. Bushy	2—\$1.	\$4.50	\$40.
2 to 4 ft. Bushy	1—\$1.	\$6.50	\$50.

SUMACS (*Rhus*). Quick-growing, handsome shrubs or small trees. Feathery leaves turning red and yellow in fall. Dark red berries in bunches size of an ear of pop-corn are important because they stand above the snow and last, and feed birds all winter.

Quotations from U. S. Government Bulletins

"Like many other birds, the ruffed grouse (partridge) eats the berries of sumac . . . This food contributes 2.46 per cent of their year's diet. Sumacs (*Rhus*) form 1.60 per cent of the annual food . . . and during December 10.50 per cent of the Bobwhite's food. When deep snow causes scarcity of other supplies, sumac affords both the Prairie Hen and the Bob White abundant food." (Judd). "Dwarf (Shining) Sumac was eaten by 83 out of 302 quail collected in Southern Georgia and Northern Florida, and made 1.6 per cent of their total food." (Stoddard). Sumac (*Rhus*) fruits are eaten by 93 species of birds including ruffed grouse, quail, woodpeckers, flickers, wrens, chickadees, hermit thrush, robin and bluebird. (McAtee).

Plant Sumacs to give a tropical effect to your grounds. Easy to grow almost anywhere. Shining Sumac does best from Kentucky south: Smooth, Fern-leaved and Staghorn Sumacs are perfectly hardy from Southern Canada south, Grows 2 to 5 ft. in a season.

SCARLET SUMAC (*R. glabra*). Shrub—5 to 15 ft. Crimson berries—rich red autumn leaves. Large sizes produce fruit sooner. Suitable for any but wet soils. Seed \$2. per lb.

	Each	10	100	1000
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$2.50	\$20.	\$150.
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.	\$6.	\$50.	
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$8.	\$65.	
8 to 10 ft.	\$1.75	\$10.		

TERRELL'S PLANTING MATERIALS ARE GOVERNMENT INSPECTED. DECELARED FREE OF PESTS!

STAGHORN SUMAC (*R. typhina*). Shrub or tree 15 to 25 ft. Tips of branches velvet-like. Fall leaves bright red and yellow. Red berries. Grows 2 to 5 ft. annually on any but wet soils.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 1½ ft.	\$.50	\$2.50	\$20.	\$150.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.75	\$6.		
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.	\$8.	\$65.	
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$10.		

FERN-LEAVED SUMAC (*R. typhina laciniata*). Shrub 12 to 15 ft. Fern-like leaves—otherwise similar to Staghorn Sumac.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 1½ ft.	\$.75	\$6.	\$40.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.	\$100.	

SHINING (DWARF) SUMAC (*R. copallina*). Shrub 2 to 7 ft. Shining leaves. Red berries.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 1½ ft. Seedlings	\$3.	\$25.	\$150.	
2 to 3 ft. Bushy	\$1.	\$7.50		

ELDER (*Sambucus*). Quick growing shrubs, 6 to 10 ft. Easy to grow anywhere in U. S. and Canada. Elderberries are eaten by 106 kinds of birds according to U. S. Farmers Bulletin, "How To Attract Birds" (Copy free on request). Among the birds fond of elderberries are Quail, Ruffed Grouse, Waxwings, Orioles, Grosbeaks, Bluebirds, Robins, Woodpeckers, Flickers, Kingbirds, Phoebe, Vireo, Catbirds, and Brown Thrasher.

RED-BERRIED ELDER attracts the attention of more people than other shrubs in our nursery. Has large clusters of white flowers very early in spring. Very handsome when covered with hundreds of bright red berries in June and July. Either Sweet Elder, or Fern-leaf Elder should be planted in connection with Red-berried Elder. They furnish bird food later in fall and winter and have large, sweet-scented clusters of flowers in midsummer followed by purplish berries. Sweet Elder is the elder used for pies, jellies and fruit juices. Fern-leaf and Sweet Elder will grow on either moist or dry soil.

RED-BERRIED ELDER (*S. racemosa (pubens)*). White flowers early in spring. Red berries in summer.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 1½ ft.	\$.50	\$3.	\$20.	\$150.
2 to 4 ft.	\$.75	\$5.	\$45.	
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.		

SWEET ELDER; ELDERBERRY (*S. canadensis*). Food and drink for birds and men.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 2 ft.	\$.50	\$3.	\$18.	\$125.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	\$6.	\$50.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.	\$7.	\$60.	
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.25	\$8.		

FERN-LEAF ELDER (*S. acutiloba*). Fern-like leaves. Large clusters white flowers in summer; purplish berries in fall.

	Each	10	100	1000
1½ to 2 ft.	\$.50	\$3.	\$18.	\$125.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	\$6.	\$50.	
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.	\$8.		

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos*). Attractive, hardy, berry-bearing shrubs, 3 to 5 ft. high growing in either shade or sun on almost any dry soil. Furnishes bird food in fall and lasting throughout winter, for a least 25 kinds of birds including Grosbeaks, Pheasants, Grouse, Chickadees and Thrushes according to U. S. and S. D. reports.

SNOW OR WAX-BERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). Pink flowers in summer followed by large gleaming white berries for bird food in fall and winter. Hardy from Alaska to New England and California.

	10	100	1000
1 to 2 ft.	5—\$1.	\$2.	\$15. \$95.
2 to 3 ft. Best Bushy	2—\$1.25	\$5.	\$45.
3 to 4 ft. Best Bushy	\$1. each	\$6.	\$60.

RED SNOWBERRY OR CORAL-BERRY (*S. vulgaris*). Pink flowers in July, reddish fall foliage and clusters of coral red berries furnishing bird food and shelter through winter. Hardy from New England to Dakotas, Georgia and Texas. Good for covering and holding banks or slopes.

	10	100	1000
1 to 2 ft., 1 year	5—\$1.	\$2.	\$15. \$95.
1½ to 2 ft. Bushy	2—\$1.	\$3.	\$35.
2 to 3 ft. Best Bushy	2—\$1.50	\$5.	\$45.

VARIEGATED CORALBERRY (*S. vulgaris variegata*). A variety of above with green leaves striped with yellow or white. 1½ to 3 ft. \$1. each; 10 for \$7.50; \$100—\$50.

TREES THAT ATTRACT WILD LIFE

SILVER OR RIVER MAPLE (*Acer dasycarpum*). Rapid growing shade tree. Under side of leaves silvery, flowers reddish or greenish yellow. Seeds and buds eaten by Cardinal and Rose-breasted Grosbeaks and other birds. Likes moist soil, and overflowed river bottoms, but succeeds on uplands and almost anywhere. Grows naturally from N. B. to Fla. west to N. D. and Okla.

	10	100	1000
2 to 3 ft. 4 for	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$15.00 \$75.00
3 to 4 ft. 2 for	1.00	5.00	25.00 100.00
6 to 8 ft. Each	1.50	12.00	100.00
8 to 10 ft. "	1.75	15.00	
10 to 12 ft. "	2.50	20.00	

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE; or BOX ELDER (*Acer Negundo*).

Uses: Attracts birds, including the quail, also squirrels and other wild life that feed on the seeds.

These quick-growing trees rapidly transform and increase the value of barren home grounds and city, river or lake shore lots. They are inexpensive and grow almost anywhere from Maine and Ontario to Manitoba, south to Florida and Mexico.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1 to 1½ ft.	\$.25	\$1.00	\$ 5.00	\$40.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	2.00	10.00	75.00
4 to 5 ft.	.75	3.00	15.00	95.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.50	9.00		

AMERICAN BEECH NUT (*Fagus grandifolia*).

Uses: Attracts quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkeys, and many other birds, squirrels and other wild life that feed on its abundant supply of rich, fine-flavored nuts produced in September and October.

Description: Tall, deciduous, hardy tree; smooth light gray bark; clean dark green foliage rarely attacked by insects or fungi. Grows to 80 feet, rarely to 120 feet.

Where To Plant: Hardy throughout Eastern North America, west to Wisconsin and Texas, south to the Gulf; prefers well drained soil; grows best in sandy loam and limestone soil; north and east exposures suit it best; endures much shade.

	10	100	1000
18 to 24 inches	3—\$1.	\$3.	\$10. \$75.
3 to 4 feet	2—\$1.25	\$5.	\$45.

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans cinera*). Bears large nuts appetizing alike to man and squirrels. Fine shade tree. Wood very valuable. Grows quite rapidly on rich, moist land. Grows from Canada to the Gulf; and from Atlantic Coast west to Minnesota and Texas.

	10	100	1000
2 to 3 ft. trees	3 for \$1	\$2.50	\$20. \$150.

WHITE MULBERRY. (*Russian*) (*Morus alba var. tatarica*). Edible berries very attractive to quail, ruffed grouse, sharp-tail grouse, oriole, cardinal and other song birds. Often planted in orchards to keep birds from injuring other fruits. Rapid-growing small tree. Very bushy furnishing cover as well as food. Also useful for windbreaks and hedges. Very hardy—withstanding cold, drought and neglect. Thrives in any upland soil, even on sand or gravel.

	10	100	1000
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2.	\$10.	\$ 75.
2 to 3 ft.		\$2.50	\$20. \$100.
3½ to 6 ft.	\$1 each	\$6.	\$50.
6 to 8 ft.	\$2. each	\$9.	

BIRD CHERRY. (*Prunus pennsylvanicum*). Fruit eaten by ruffed grouse, quail, mourning dove, orioles, bluebird, flicker, grosbeaks, thrushes and some 60 other feathered friends. Grows on any upland, even rocky or gravelly, from Newfoundland to British Columbia and South to Colorado and Georgia. Produces pretty white blossoms followed by an abundance of bright red fruit.

	Each	10	100	1000
12 to 18 in.		\$1.	\$7.50	\$50.
3 to 6 ft.	\$1.	\$7.	\$50.	
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.		
8 to 10 ft.	\$2.	(Now bearing fruit).		

AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus americana*). A beautiful, small ornamental tree with large clusters of white flowers in spring. One of the best for attracting birds. Covered in fall and winter with numerous flat clusters of bright red fruits. Eagerly eaten by Ruffed Grouse, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Waxwings, Catbirds, Brown Thrashers, Robins and others. American Mountain Ash we sell is a more healthy, hardy tree and preferred by birds to the European Mountain Ash (*S. aucuparia*) commonly sold. Not particular as to soil. Will grow on lowland or upland and rocky place. Its home is Northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; mountains from Maine to Northern Georgia, and adjacent Canadian territory.

	10	100
1½ to 3 ft.—2 for	\$1.	\$4.50 \$35.
3 to 4 ft.—1 for	\$1.	\$8. \$70.
5 to 6 ft.—Each	\$2.	\$18. \$125.
6 to 8 ft.—Each	\$3.	\$25. \$180.

EVERGREEN TREES THAT GROW

For Making Cover For Game and Song Birds; For Increasing the Value and Appearance of Your Grounds; For Reforestation and Profit.

These collections make appreciated gifts for friends that like trees. Buy a collection for the children. It will help them to know trees and take an interest in outdoor things. Trees do not require the constant care that pets do, yet they are often just as much appreciated and fully as profitable to raise. A collection of these trees planted in your garden will in 2 or 3 years be worth 5 to 10 times what they cost. Evergreens are attractive all the year and their green foliage is especially appreciated in winter.

SCOTCH PINE (*Pinus sylvestris*). **Description:** One of the fastest growing of all evergreens. Extremely hardy and picturesque. Very good for cover for game and song birds. Survives drought well. Grows 50 to 100 feet depending on soil and conditions. **Where To Plant:** Almost any soil. Will grow on poor sandy or gravelly land. Prefers cool, well-drained, gravelly subsoil. **Prices:** 1 to 2 feet Nursery Grown Trees, 1000—\$125.; 100—\$20.; 10—\$3.; 2 for \$1.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE OR WHITE CEDAR (*Thuja occidentalis*). **Description:** Very hardy and easily transplanted. Another evergreen that makes good cover for song birds. Song birds never failed to nest in a hedge of it in our place. Leaves flat, feathery, with pleasant fragrance. Grows well along lake and stream banks and swamps. Good for hedges or as separate trees. Grows to about 60 feet high. **Where To Plant:** Grows in almost any situation. Prefers a somewhat moist, loamy soil or cool rocky banks. **Prices:** Nursery Trees, 1 to 1½ foot size, 1000—\$75.; 100—\$10.; 10—\$2.; 2 for \$1. 6 to 10 inch size at two-thirds above prices.

2 to 3 ft. Bushy, First Quality, nursery grown and transplanted. Roots dipped in wet clay and balled in damp moss saving much shipping weight. Grow very well. Each \$2; 3 for \$5; 10—\$15; 100—\$135. (If wanted with ball of earth, add \$1. per tree.)

2 to 3 ft. Hedging Grade Collected. Roots well packed in damp moss. Each \$1.50; 3 for \$4; 10—\$12.50; 100—\$100; 1000—\$750.

RED OR NORWAY PINE (*Pinus resinosa*). **Description:** One of the most ornamental of all pines for Northern U. S. and Southern Canada. Long needles—reddish bark. Well suited to lakeshore planting as it stands wind and sun well. Grows rapidly and suffers little from fire, pests and disease. Grows well on light sand, sandy loam and gravel upland and, like the White Cedar, will grow at water's edge. Splendid lumber tree for reforestation. Grows 70 to 150 ft. high. Extra fine nursery grown, transplanted trees 10 to 18 inches **Very Special Price** 1000 \$75; 100 \$15; 10 \$2.50; 3 for \$1.

Send us List of Your Requirements in Plants and Nursery Stock for Quotation.

Ask For It If You Don't Find It. We Have Many Varieties Not Listed.

Special Rates in Carload Lots.

TERRELL'S PLANTING MATERIALS COMPLY WITH NURSERY LAWS OF VARIOUS STATES AND CANADA.

Information at a Glance About Plants for Attracting Birds, Game and Fish, Ornamental Water Plants.

COMPILED BY CLYDE B. TERRELL, NATURALIST & AQUATIC BIOLOGIST, OSHKOSH, WIS., U. S. A.

Plants for Various Conditions and Uses EXPLANATION	THE PLANT—It's Value, Uses and Description	WHERE TO PLANT (In Fresh Water when not specified)	WHAT TO PLANT	WHEN TO PLANT		Quantity to Plant per Acre
				North U. S. Canada, etc.	South U. S. Mexico, etc.	
Numbers refer to plants numbered in table. When number is preceded by *, plant is especially good for purpose named. It is understood that plants named below are suitable providing other conditions are favorable. (See Conditions, Uses and Where to Plant).	1. BULRUSH (<i>Scirpus sp.</i>)—Cover and food for ducks. Blinds. 5 ft. high. Ornamental.	1 to 4 feet water—rich or sandy soil.	Roots	Apr. 1 to July 15	Apr. 1 to July 15	1000
	2. BUR REED (<i>Sparganium sp.</i>)—Large seeds, excellent duck food. Odd ornamental plant.	Marshy, muddy spots or 1 ft. water.	Plants	Apr 15 to Aug. 1	Apr 15 to Aug. 1	1000
USES	3. CAT-TAIL (<i>Typha latifolia</i>)—Attractive ornamental. Wildfowl cover. Blinds. Muskrat food.	Marshy, muddy or sandy spots. 1 ft. water.	Seed	Fall—Spring	Fall—Spring	10 Lbs.
	4. CHUFA; NUTGRASS (<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>)—Produces abundant nutlike tubers making good food for doves and quail, specially good for wildfowl if ground is flooded. Rapid grower and abundant food producer.	Marshy, muddy or sandy spots. 1 ft. water.	Roots or Plants	Apr. 1 to July 1	Apr. 1 to July 1	1500
Food Plants for Attracting Wild Ducks & Waterfowl. 1,*2,4,5,*6A,*6B,7,8,10,*11,*12,13,*14,15,*17,*18,20,22,*23,*24,25,26,*27,*28,*29,30,*31,*32,*33,*34.	5. COONTAIL (<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>)—Submerged floating food plant for waterfowl and fish.	Dry land. For quail—doves, plow up tubers or let hogs root up. For ducks, land flooded in fall.	Tubers	Apr. 1 to June 15	Feb. 1 to July 1	1 Bu.
	6. DUCK'S MEAT; DUCKWEEDS (<i>Lemnaceae</i>)—Attracts both wild ducks and fish. Plants 1/8 to 1/4 inch wide, floating in masses. Entire plant eaten.	Still water. Any kind of bottom.	Plants	June 1 to Aug. 15	June 1 to Sept. 1	10 to 15 Bu.
Cover and Nesting Places for Waterfowl *1,*2,*3,7,10,13,*16,18,20,22,23,25,*33,*34,*35.	7. DUCK WHEAT; GOOSE BUCKWHEAT (<i>Fagopyrum sp.</i>)—Wildfowl, Quail, Dove, Pheasant Food. Cover. Weed destroyer. Matures 11 wks.	Small, quiet ponds, ditches or bays. Any bottom. <i>Lemna trisulca</i> shallow water, <i>Spirodela</i> any depth.	(A) Plants <i>Lemna trisulca</i> (B) Plants <i>Spirodela</i>	June 1 to Aug. 10	June 1 to Sept. 1	10 to 15 Bu.
	8. EEL GRASS (<i>Zostera marina</i>)—Good duck and brant attraction for salt water.	Almost any drained soil. Moist cool climate.	Seed	May 1 to July 1	Mar. 15 to Aug. 1	60 to 90 Lbs.
Food, Cover and Nesting Places for Quail, Pheasants and Grouse. *4,*7,*18,*33,*35.	9. IRIS SP. Attractive flowers—various colors Perennial. (Price list describes varieties).	Quiet, shallow salt water covered at low tide.	Plants or Roots	Apr. 15 to July 15	Apr. 1 to July 15	3 Bu.
	10. MARSH MALLOW (<i>Hibiscus Moscheutos</i>)—Duck food. Ornamental. Magnificent pink flowers 6 in. across	See price list. Fine for borders or clumps.	Plants or Roots	Apr. 15 to July 1	Apr. 15 to July 10	6 to 8 in. apart.
Food Producing and Shelter Plants for Fish. *1,*5,*6A,*6B,8,*11,*12,13,*14,*15,*17,*24,*25,*26,*27,*28,*29,*30,31,*32,*34,*35.	10A. MARSH MARIGOLD (<i>Caltha palustris</i>)—Ornamental. 1 ft. high. Masses gold-colored flowers, blooming in early spring. Leaves cooked as greens.	Damp places; waters edge. In garden if water often.	Roots or Plants	Apr. 15 to June 15	Apr. 15 to June 15	3 to 5 ft. Apart
	11. MUSKGRASS (<i>Chara sp.</i>)—Attracts wild ducks. Recommended for fish ponds. Rapid grower.	Damp meadows; waters edge. Gardens, if water often.	Plants	Apr. 15 to June 15	Apr. 15 to June 15	20 bu.
Aquarium Plants. *5,*6A,*6B,11,12,*15,17,*23,24,25,26,27,28,29,*30,*32.	12. NAIAS; BUSHY PONDWEED (<i>Naias flexilis</i>)—Fine all around duck food and fish food and cover.	1 to 15 ft. fresh or brackish water having lime.	Plants with oogonia (Seed)	July 20 to Nov. 15	July 20 to Nov. 15	4 to 5 Bu.
	13. PICKEREL PLANT (<i>Pontederia cordata</i>)—Duck food. A handsome ornamental plant. Purple flowers.	1 to 6 ft. water. Any except rocky soil.	Plants with seed	July 20 to Oct. 1	July 20 to Oct. 1	5 Bu.
Muskrat Food and Cover. 1,*3,13,22,*23,25,26,*27,32,33,*34.	14. POND PLANT, FLOATING BROWN LEAF (<i>Potamogeton natans</i>)—Attracts Wild Ducks and fish.	1 to 3 ft. water. Fairly rich soil.	Roots or Plants	May 1 to Aug. 1	May 1 to Aug. 1	600
	15. REDHEAD GRASS (<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>)—Submerged. Wildfowl and fish food. Good fish cover	Fresh or brackish water 1 to 4 1/2 feet deep.	Seed	Aug. 15 to Nov. 1	Aug. 15 to Nov. 1	40 Lbs.
Food for Waterfowl Farms. 4,*5,6A,6B,*7,*11,*12,*17,18,*24,*30,*33,34.	16. REED GRASS; 'CANES' (<i>Phragmites communis</i>)—Waterfowl cover. Blinds. 8 ft. high. Ornamental	1 to 8 feet fresh water. Fairly rich bottom.	Roots	Apr. 1 to July 15	Apr. 1 to July 15	1200
	17. SAGO POND PLANT (<i>P. pectinatus</i>)—Fine duck food. Ideal fish food and cover. Submerged.	1/2 to 2 ft. water. Wet places. Any soil.	Roots	Apr. 1 to July 1	Apr. 1 to July 1	20 Bu.
Plants for Blinds. 1,*2,*3,*16,33,*34,*35.	18. SMARTWEED (<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>)—Good wild duck, quail and ruffed grouse food.	1 to 10 ft. fresh, brackish or alkali water.	Tubers or Plants	April 1 to July 1	Feb. 1 to July 15	1200
	20. THALIA (<i>Thalia sp.</i>)—Good Mallard attraction. Ornamental. Very showy. 6 to 10 ft. high. Cannalike leaves. Purple flowers.	Land along shores, wet soil, mud flats.	Seed	Aug. 10 to Nov. 1	Aug. 10 to Nov. 1	40 Lbs.
Ornamental Plants. 1,*2,*3,*9,10,10A,*13,18,*20,*21,*22,*23,*24,*25,*26,27,*28,33,*34,*35.	21. VIOLET, BLUE WISCONSIN (<i>Viola papilionacea</i>)—Favorite wild flower. Deep blue.	Damp, muddy places and in water up to 18 inches deep. Rich soil.	Plants or Roots	Apr. 1 to July 1	Feb. 20 to Aug. 1	40 Lbs.
	22. WAMPEE; WATER ARUM (<i>Peltandra virginica</i>)—Attracts, Mallards, Wood Ducks. Ornamental.	Fairly rich moist soil.	Plants	Apr. 10 to June 1	Feb. 15 to June 1	3 ft. apart.
Trees for Moist Soil *35B, *35C.	23. WAPATO DUCK POTATO; (<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>)—Attracts all waterfowl. Ornamental. Arrow-shaped leaves; white and yellow flowers. Grows rapidly.	Marsh, Swamp. Up to 18 in. water.	Plants	Apr. 10 to June 25	Apr. 10 to June 25	9 inches apart.
	24. WATER CRESS (<i>Sisymbrium nasturtium-aquaticum</i>)—Duck food. Green all winter in unfrozen streams. Use in salads and sandwiches; like peppers or radishes; or a garnish. Ornamental.	Shallow waters 1 inch to 18 inches deep; marshy, muddy spots.	Tubers or Plants	May 1 to July 1	Apr. 15 to July 1	2 ft. apart.
Small Shallow Streams, Springs, Artesian Wells, Open all Winter. 2,6A,6B, 10,*10A,17,*22,*23,*24,30,34.	25, 26, 27, 28, WATER LILLIES (<i>Nymphaeaceae</i>)—Attract waterfowl. Provide food and shelter for fish. Ornamental. Handsome flowers. (See price list for varieties available and descriptions).	Shallow streams, springs, fountains, 1 to 8 inches water remaining open in winter.	Plants	Mar. 15 to July 15	Feb. 15 to Aug. 1	1000 to 1500
	29. WATER MILFOIL (<i>Myriophyllum sp.</i>)—Excellent for fish ponds—aquariums. Attracts waterfowl	Tubers or plants, 1 to 4 ft. quiet, warm water.	Tubers-Plants All varieties	Mar. 1 to Aug. 15	Jan. 15 to Oct. 15	1000
Water Subject to Considerable Waves or Current. 1,(8 salt water only)15,*17,*31,*32.	30. WATER WEED, ELODEA (<i>Philotria canadensis</i>)—For fish ponds, aquariums, duck farms. Rapid grower	Seeds—Shallow water or start in tubs.	Lotus Seed	Apr. 15 to Aug. 1	Mar. 1 to Aug. 15	3 Lbs.
	31. WIDGEON GRASS (<i>Ruppia sp.</i>)—Submerged wild duck food for alkali or brackish water.	1 to 4 ft. quiet water. Fairly rich soil.	N. advena seed	Apr. 1 to July 1	Apr. 1 to July 15	750
Places Dry in Summer, Overflowed in Winter, Fall or Spring. *4,*7,*18,*20,23,25,*33 *35.	32. WILD CELERY; TAPE GRASS; (<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i>)—Unfailing attraction for Canvasbacks, Redheads Blue-bills. Best fishing where it grows, provides food shelter; keeps water fresh and clear insuring more fish reaching maturity. Submerged.	Quiet ponds streams or bays 1 to 8 ft. deep.	Plants	May 15 to July 1	May 15 to July 10	10 Bu.
	33. WILD DUCK MILLET; GOOSE GRASS (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>)—Food and cover for domesticated and wild waterfowl, quail, etc. Blinds. Matures 3 mo.	1 to 5 ft. brackish or saline water.	Roots or Plants	June 1 to Aug. 1	June 1 to Aug. 20	10 Bu.
Places Deeply Flooded in Spring or Summer. 5,*6A,6B,11,*17,*18,*32.	34. WILD RICE; DUCK OATS. (<i>Zizania aquatica and Z. palustris</i>)—Exceptionally fine attraction for Mallards, Teal Pintails Black Ducks, Geese, Fish. Attractive clumps and backgrounds for water gardens.	1 1/2 to 12 feet fresh or slightly brackish water. Sand, loam or mud soil. Soft rich soil and 2 to 7 feet water best.	Winter buds (Tubers) or Plants	May 1 to July 1	May 1 to July 1	5 Bu.
	35. WILLOW (<i>Salix sp.</i>)—Trees or shrubs adapted to wet soil for cover, blinds, shade. Rapid grower. Shade and keep trout streams cool.	Moist soil—not under water in summer. Mud flats.	Seed	Mar. 20 to July 20	Mar. 20 to Aug. 1	1200
Marsh. 1,*2,*3,*10,*10A,*16,18,20,*22,*23,33,*34,35.		Partly sheltered, sunny, bay or pond with outlet. 1/2 to 3 ft. water, not salty to taste, or over 6 ft. higher in high than in low periods.	Seed	Sept. 15 to Nov. 1	Sept. 15 to Nov. 1	50 Lbs.
		Almost any soil containing some moisture.	Seed	Apr. 1 to July 10	Mar. 1 to Aug. 1	40 Lbs.
Swamp *2,*3 18, 20,*22,*23,34,35.			Plants	Sept. 15 to June 15 When waters	Sept. 15 to June 15 not frozen.	60 Lbs.
			Cuttings	May 15 to June 20	May 15 to June 20	15 Bu.
Mud Flats. *2,*3,9A Water Iris, 10,10A, 13,*18,*20,*22,*23.(25, 27 when overflowed in spring), *33,*34,*35.				Apr. 1 to July 1	Mar. 1 to July 1	
Wet Soil. 2, 3, 7, 9A Water Iris, *10,*10A,*16,*18,*20,*21,*22,*23,*33,(34 if flooded in spring),*35						
Dry Soil. *4,*7,(9 except Water Iris), *21,33,35.						
Sandy Soil. *1,3,*4,*5,*6A,*6B,*7,*8,9,10,*11,*12,*14,*16,*17,*23,*24,30,31,*32,34,*35.						
Rock Bottom.*5,*6A,*6B,11,30.						
Marl Bottom, *1,2,*3,5, 6B,*11,*14,*17,23,26,*27,29,30,32.						
Shady Places. 5,6B,*7,17,*21,22,*23,*24,30,*35.						
High Altitudes. 2,3,*5,*6A,*6B,*7,*9,*10A,*11,*12,14,15,*17,18,*21,*22,23,*24,27,29,*30,32,33,34,*35.						

PRICE LIST ON OPPOSITE SIDE—CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

RECEIVED
★ JAN 26 1933 ★
LIBRARY

TERRELL'S Aquatic Nurseries Oshkosh, Wis.

Prices quoted are F. O. B. Oshkosh, Wis.

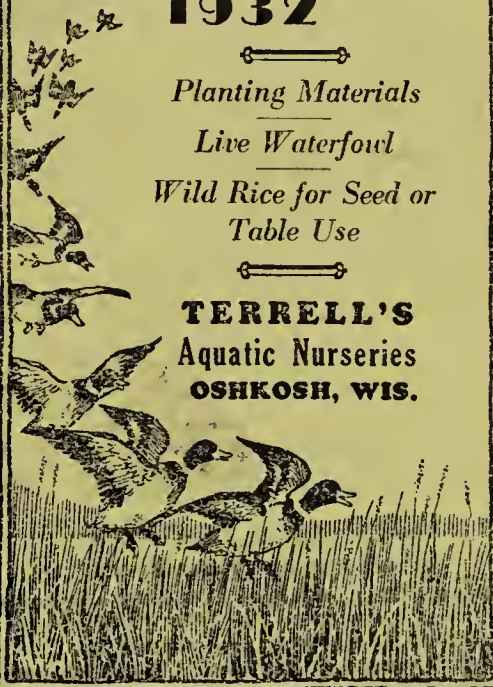
TERRELL'S REDUCED FALL PRICES 1932

Planting Materials

Live Waterfowl

*Wild Rice for Seed or
Table Use*

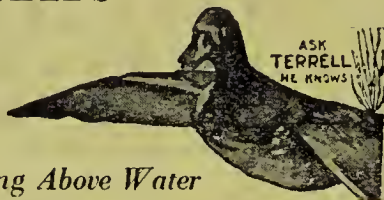
**TERRELL'S
Aquatic Nurseries
OSHKOSH, WIS.**



ORDER DUCK FOOD 'AT 'THESE REDUCED FALL PRICES

*Applying on Items in Our Catalog
Subject to Increase Without Notice*

TERRELL'S SEEDS GROW



Plants Growing Above Water

Giant Wild Rice (*Zizania aquatica*). This variety produces about 3 times as much food per acre as ordinary small seed. Seed, 100 lbs. \$43. 1 bu. (30 lbs.) \$15.; Peck \$3.95. Smaller lots 60c per lb.

MARSH MALLOW (*Hibiscus*). Seeds eaten by ducks. Large flowers, red, pink and white, 5 to 8 inches across. Grows near shore or on any moist ground. Strong Roots 3-\$1.; 10-\$3.25; 100-\$25.

AM. LOTUS WATER LILY (*Nelumbo lutea*). Ducks eat acorn-like seeds. Terrell's treat seeds by special process that insures quick germination. Otherwise seeds lie dormant for years before growing. Treated Seed 10 lbs. \$14.; 1 lb. \$1.50; oz. 25c.

TRUE WATER CRESS (*Sisymbrium Nasturtium aquaticum*). Plant around springs. Stays green all winter. Strong Plants 1000-\$19.; 300-\$7.50; 100-\$3.50. Seed postpaid \$1. oz.; \$9. per lb. Very fine

BUR REED (*Sparganium eurycarpum*). Heavy, grass, provides good duck food and cover. Grows in marsh. Seed, 10 lbs. \$5; 1 lb. 60c.

CORD GRASS (*Spartina Michauxiana*). Makes needed cover and some food for ducks on shores and low land of fresh, alkaline or brackish water. Strong Roots, 1000-\$49.; 300-\$16.; 100-\$6.

NATURAL DUCK FOOD MIXTURE. Mixture of seeds not showing sufficient germination or quality for regular trade. Used to feed ducks. Some will grow if fed on low ground or mud flats. 100 lbs. \$6. 10 lbs. \$1.

Duck and Fish Food Plants Not Growing Above Water

DUCKS MEAT (*Spirodela Polyrrhiza*). Very fast growing duck and fish food. Floats. Has no roots. Scatter among rushes, etc

MUSKGRASS (*Chara*). With ripe seed spores.

COONTAIL (*Ceratophyllum demersum*). Floats. No roots. Very important duck and fish food.

Plants for Fall Planting **Any Above 3 Kinds**. (All ideal for duck farms.) Bu. \$4.; 5 bu. \$15.; 10 bu. \$29.; 1 bu. each 3 kinds \$11.

BUSHY POND PLANT (*Najas flexilis*). With ripe seed. Grows 6 inches high on bottom. Bu. \$9.; 5 bu. \$39.

SPECIAL OFFER—1 Bu. each above 4 kinds (value \$21.) \$16.

WILD CELERY (*Vallisneria spiralis*). Seed. Highly germinable. Available only during Sept. and Oct. 100 lbs. \$65.; 10 lbs. \$7.50. Smaller lots \$1. per lb.

Following Seeds Discontinued

Owing to Their Not Germinating Well.

FLOATING BROWN LEAF POND PLANT (*Potamogeton natans*).
SAGO POND PLANT (*Potamogeton pectinatus*) seed. Order Terrell's sure growing Sago Pond Plant tubers for spring delivery. 1000-\$39; 300-\$15; 100-\$5. 20 per cent more tubers free if ordered before January 1.

Other Products

LIVE HAND REARED WATERFOWL.



Very fine. True wild type but very tame and easily handled. Good fliers and splendid for stocking purposes.

CANADA GEESE—\$20. per pair. \$10. each.

ENGLISH GREY CALL DUCKS—Hens \$3.50 each; Drakes \$3.; Trio \$9.

MALLARDS—(Wild flying type.) Hens \$2.50; Drakes \$2.

WILD RICE FOR TABLE USE (*Fancy*). 10 lbs. \$5.85. Smaller lots 65c per lb.

LIVE BAIT AND FISH FOOD

Get the big fish by offering them the live food they love. An imitation is never as good as the real thing. Stock your waters so they will have something to eat and grow into big husky fish.

LEOPARD FROG (*Rana pipiens*). Bait size 2 1-2 to 3 inches stretched out. 1000-\$35.; 300-\$12.; 100-\$4.75.

BULL FROG (*Rana catesbeiana*). Grows the largest of any frog in the U. S. Hardy; northern-raised youngsters. Size 4 to 6 inches

stretched. 100-\$10. Limited number available.

CRAWFISH (*Cambarus*). Fine bass and trout food. 5000-\$29. per 1000; 1000-\$33. 300-\$11.; 100-\$4.50.

WINNEBAGO SNAILS (*Melantho*). Prolific breeders. Eggs and young eaten by fish and ducks. Spiral shells like "Horn of Plenty." Hardy. Adult Breeders about 1 inch long, 1000-\$25.; 100-\$4.; 18-\$1.



Complete line of water plants, natural foods for fish and wild life.

—UNUSUAL AMERICAN PLANTS—

If we don't list it, ask us.

FREE WATERFOWL BOOK IN COLORS WITH NEXT 100 ORDERS OF \$5. OR OVER

96 pages. Descriptions and 64 colored pictures of ducks, water birds, game birds, birds of prey, etc.

FOOD IS THE SECRET!

"Food maintains all life"



If you could follow the wild ducks in their flight, you would find that they do not stay on waters where they cannot get enough to eat. They may stop for a drink but quickly fly on, crowding into waters and marshes where their favorite foods such as Wild Rice, Wild Celery, Sago Pond Plants, Wapato, etc., grow abundantly.

Large human populations are maintained by increased production of food--grains, fruits, vegetables and live stock. On the other hand, the food supply of wild creatures has been materially cut down by

draining of marshes, pollution, clearing of land, pasturing, and destruction of berry-bearing shrubs and vines along highways and fences. To maintain and increase your wild life population, it is necessary to plant plenty of food for them in most places.

For information on important food and cover plants for wild ducks, upland game birds, song birds, muskrats and fish—ornamental water plants, trees, shrubs and vines that can be planted now, turn to the next page—

Terrell's Aquatic Farms and Nurseries

Specialists in Natural Food Plants for Wild Life

Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U. S. A.



Wild Rice Is To Ducks What Candy Is To "Kids"

Wild Rice (*Zizania aquatica*) is a favorite food of the marsh ducks, Mallards, Black Ducks, Pintails, Teal, etc. Thousands of them crowd into the

Wild Rice marshes as drainage and civilization destroy their old haunts. The plants grow quite high supplying cover and nesting places, as well as food, for the ducks. It is also a good Muskrat food.

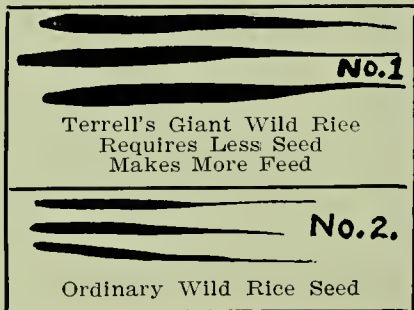
Wild Rice grows in slow-running, fresh water streams, lakes, ponds or marshes having a permanent outlet. It should be planted on mud bottom in sunny, sheltered bays in from 6 inches to 3 feet of water. Wild Rice does best north of a line drawn from San Francisco, Calif., to Savannah, Ga., although it has been grown in Louisiana and Alabama.

TERRELL'S GIANT WILD RICE SEED is fully twice the size of ordinary Wild Rice seed (see illustrations below)—requires less seed—produces more feed than ordinary variety. Terrell's seed is kept in special damp cold storage, as required to insure high germination. Dry seed will not grow.

Wild Rice seed may be planted during spring any time waters are free of ice. Use 60 lbs. per acre. 100 lbs. ~~\$43~~ Bu. (30 lbs.) \$18.00; Peck, \$3.95. ½ Pk. \$2.00. Smaller lots 60c lb. or 72¢ lb. postpaid. (Special prices on larger quantities.)



Giant Wild Rice



Ordinary Wild Rice Seed

BOTH NATURAL SIZE

Terrell's Expert Planting Advice With All Orders

Wild Celery is "The Staff of Life" for Canvasbacks

Canvasbacks, Redheads and Bluebills feed on Wild Celery (*Vallisneria spiralis*) in preference to other foods. Scientists call the Canvasbacks, *Aythya vallisneria*, which means "duck that feeds on Wild Celery," *Vallisneria* being the scientific name for the Wild Celery plant. Other ducks which feed on Wild Celery include the wood duck, widigeon, pintail, ruddy, bufflehead, whistler, teal, scoters, mallard and black duck. Geese, swans and coots also eat it.

Good Fish Pasture

Wild Celery is an ideal fish food and cover producer. It insures more and bigger fish. It helps purify the water.

Wild Celery thrives in fresh or slightly brackish waters, in sheltered bays, 2 to 8 feet deep. Thrives in practically all parts of U. S. and Canada. Easily grown from Terrell's selected winter-buds or plants planted from March 20th to July 20th. Use 1,200 per acre. 1000, \$25; 300, \$9; 100, \$4.

Sago Pond Plant

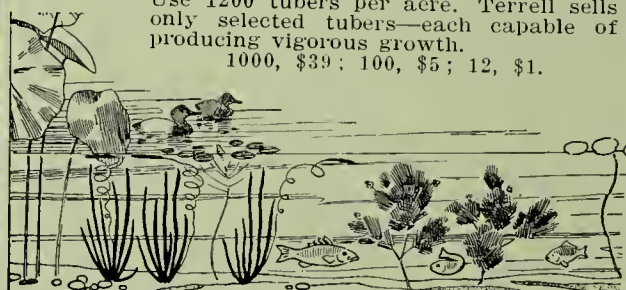
Best Duck and Fish Food for Alkali, Slightly Salt, Marl or Hard Water

Authorities proclaim Sago Pond Plant (*Potamogeton pectinatus*) the best all around wild duck food, also the best food and shelter plants for fish. It is eaten by swans and over twenty kinds of ducks. Early in the fall it has clusters of seeds, the size of wheat, which are greedily eaten by blue-winged teal, mallards, and other early ducks. Later in the season, it produces great quantities of tubers almost equal to Wild Celery as a Canvasback food.

Sago Pond Plant thrives throughout the entire U. S. and Canada. It should be planted only in hard waters containing some lime. Plant the tubers from February 1st to July 15th, in 1½ to 4 ft. of water, in sheltered bays on any kind of bottom but stony. Will spread to deeper and more exposed situations.

Use 1200 tubers per acre. Terrell sells only selected tubers—each capable of producing vigorous growth.

1000, \$39; 100, \$5; 12, \$1.



Wild Celery

Sago Pond Plant

Duck Foods For Every Condition—See Price-List

Wild Duck Millet

For Mud Flats -- Lowlands -- Lands That Can Be Drained and Flooded

Wild Duck Millet (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) is an important food for mallards, pintails and teal. It grows over most of the U. S. This plant made up to 50 to 75% of the food of mallards from La. examined by U. S. Biological Survey. It is also an important food for ducks in Ark., Wis., Ala., Ill., S. D., Mass., S. C., Mo. and Calif. It grows 2 to 4 feet high, making considerable cover. It is also a food for geese, quail, doves and upland game birds and song birds as well as wild ducks.

Plant on mud flats, lowlands, areas left bare during summer when water goes down, or land along water's edge. Suited to old rice fields in the South. Sow from April 1st to July 10 in the North and up to August 1st in South and a crop will be secured same season. 100 pounds plants 3 acres. 100 lbs., \$15; 25 lbs., \$4; smaller lots 25c lb. or 35c lb. postpaid.



(Seed heads)

**Wild Duck Millet
Provides Excellent Food and Cover**

Get Terrell's Sure-Growing Planting Materials



Wapato

Wapato Is To Ducks, Geese And Muskrats What Potatoes Are To You

"Duck Potato" and "Muskrat Potato" are names often given this important food plant, *Sagittaria latifolia*, that indicate its importance as a food. It produces numerous tubers, seed and tender white runners that are eaten by geese, swan and practically all kinds of wild ducks, as well as muskrats. Has handsome arrow-shaped leaves—stalks of white flowers with yellow center—widely planted as ornamental.

Easily and quickly grown from Terrell's selected tubers. Thrives in practically all parts of U. S. and Canada, in marshy places, mud flats, and in water up to 1½ ft. deep. Plant 1200 tubers per acre.

1000, \$25; 300, \$9; 100, \$4; 12, \$1.

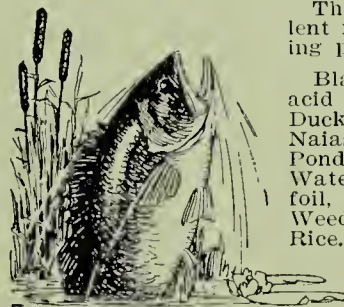
Get More And Bigger Fish Provide Food And Cover

"We may stock our fish waters ever so liberally, but the fish will not thrive without an abundance of suitable food."—*Editorial from "American Field."*

Certain plants provide plenty of food, also cover where small fish can escape from their enemies. They insure more young fish reaching maturity and increase fish production. Fish feed on parts of the plants and on the countless numbers of small insect and animal life which these plants support.

The following are excellent food and cover producing plants for fish:

Bladderwort (grows in acid waters), Coontail, Ducks Meat, Muskgrass, Naias, Pickerel Plant, Sago Pond Plant, Water Cress, Water Lilies, Water Milfoil, Water Shield, Water Weed, Wild Celery, Wild Rice.



Cat-tail

For descriptions and prices on frogs, crawfish, and plants listed above, see price-list.

Terrell's Seeds Successfully Used Since 1896

Musk rats + Food = \$ \$ \$



The Muskrat, A Valuable Fur-Bearer

The number of muskrats you can raise on your marsh or waters depends on the food supply. Muskrats will increase in numbers as far as the food supply permits, but no farther. Provide an abundance of muskrat pasturage and you may find fences, to retain them, unnecessary—in fact, muskrats from other marshes will be attracted by the food on your marsh .

Foods Muskrats Love

The following plants are the mainstay of the muskrat's food supply the year around. They are easily grown. Plant feeding beds here and there. When once started they will reseed themselves and spread out. Foods listed in the order of importance.

FOR SHALLOW WATERS UP TO 2 FT. DEEP

†*‡Sweet Flag, †*‡Cattail, *Wapato (Muskrat Potato), *‡Bur Reed, †*‡Wild Rice.

FOR WATER 2 TO 5 FT. DEEP

†*Water Lilies, *‡Great Bulrush, ‡Muskgrass.

NOTE: *For Alkaline (hard) Waters. †For Slightly Acid (soft) Waters. ‡Used by muskrats in building houses.

The additional amount of fur that can be taken will pay many times over for the planting materials needed.

For prices, description and quantity to plant per acre, see our price-list.

Ornamental Water Plants

Any bit of water, swamp, marsh, shoreline or an artificial pool, can be made a beautiful and interesting place like that shown below. By planting hardy varieties listed here, you can have flowers and birds all through the season. In waters up to four feet deep plant †*Water Lilies (white, pink, and yellow).

In very shallow waters in the foreground plant †*Blue Water Iris, pink †*Swamp Loosestrife, golden †*Marsh Marigold, blue-flowered †*Pickerel Plant, white and yellow-flowered *Wapato, †Wild Calla.

Plant clumps of odd*Bur Reed, *Bulrush, †*Cat Tail, †*Sweet Flag, †*Wild Rice and bamboo-like *Reed Grass with feathery plumes, where they will not hide other flowers. In moist soil along the shore plant the brilliant red †*Cardinal Flower, fragrant †*Indian Plume, †*Blue Water Iris, †*Marsh Mallow, †*Blue Lobelia, *Bur Reed; also such trees and shrubs as †*Pussey, †*Golden or Weeping Willow, †*Elderberry with large clusters of fragrant white blossoms, and evergreens such as †*Arbor Vitae. On higher ground plant flowering shrubs and trees recommended on next page. For prices and description see price list.

*For Alkali (hard) water. †For Acid (soft) Water.



Ornamental Water Planting

Terrell's Materials Selected For Growing Ability

Ornamental Berry- Bearing Shrubs, Trees and Vines For Birds



You can make your place doubly interesting, if, when you plant trees, shrubs or vines, you plant the following varieties that have seeds, fruits or berries that attract birds. Evergreens should be planted as shelter for birds in severe weather, and for nesting places.

Plant To Attract Birds

For a low hedge or screen plant the red-berried Japanese Barberry; cover a fence with such vines as Bittersweet, Wild Grape and Virginia Creeper (Am. Ivy). These vines may also be trained over porches, arbors, dead trees or stumps, banks, stone walls, etc.

For a high hedge, screen or windbreak use the red-berried Pink Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle and such evergreens as Arbor Vitae (White Cedar).

Shrubs for planting around buildings, fences, drives or in shrub corners, include Sumacs, Coral-berry, Wild Meadow Rose, Japanese Barberry, (all having red berries), Elderberry (purple and red berries), and Snowberry.

Trees for planting for shade and ornament include Bird Cherry, White Mulberry, Beechnut, Red Oak and Ashleaved Maple; also the following evergreens: Red and Scotch Pine and Arbor Vitae.

Plant Several Varieties For All Year Food and Beauty

For Winter and Spring Food, Shelter and Beauty, use Sumacs, Japanese Barberry, Wild Rose, Evergreens, Bittersweet, Coral-berry, Snowberry, Virginia Creeper, Ash-leaved Maple, Wild Grape, Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle, Beechnut, Red Oak, Pussy Willow, Golden Willow.

For Summer and Autumn Colors, Berries and Food, use Bird Cherry, Japanese Barberry, Sumacs, Red Oak, Snowberry, Coral-berry, Wild Rose, Virginia Creeper (Am. Ivy), Bittersweet, Wild Grape, Elderberry, Beechnut, Box Elder, Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle.

Flowers, bright fruits and berries, some of them hanging on all winter, and evergreen leaves make these species the most beautiful ornamentals you can obtain.

No lot is so small that it cannot have a mulberry tree to attract birds. Owners of farms and larger tracts may plant groups of ten to twenty of the different varieties, here and there along fences, in corners, ravines and in uncultivated areas. These groups will spread out covering larger areas.

For prices and description of above, and list of birds they attract see price-list.



"How to Get Quail," F. Potts,
Photo in American Field

Foods for Quail, Grouse, Pheasants Keep Them From Straying

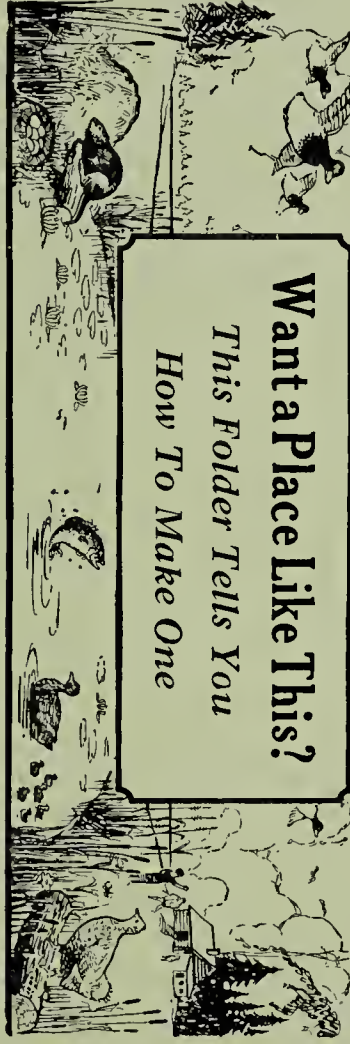
To keep quail, pheasants, ruffed grouse and prairie chickens from straying away, provide plenty of food and cover. Plow spots near cover; sow Wild Millet and Duck Wheat. Duck Wheat is not suitable south of Maryland except in mountains. For southern localities plant Chufa, Bene, Wild Duck Millet, and Lespedeza.

Also plant evergreens and berry-bearing trees, shrubs and vines that provide fruits and berries, which cling through winter. Scatter these plantings over property, in ravines, on hillsides, along fences, roads, etc. The plantings beautify your property. Trees, shrubs and vines do not require replanting.

Prairie Chickens are always attracted by Duck Wheat (Tartary Buckwheat). Also eat Red Oak acorns, berries of Wild Rose, Virginia Creeper, Sumacs, Wild Grapes. *Sharp-tailed Grouse* eat Wild Rose hips, Mulberries, Snowberries. *Wild Doves* eat Chufa, Bird Cherries. *Wild Turkeys* eat Red Oak acorns, Beechnuts. Numerous Foods of Quail, Ruffed Grouse and Pheasants are listed, page 3 of price-list. For descriptions and prices of above see price-list.

For Prices on Other Planting Material Write

Terrell's Aquatic Farms & Nurseries,
Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U. S. A.



Want a Place Like This?
*This Folder Tells You
 How To Make One*

POSTMASTER: If forwarded to new address notify us on Form 3547. If not deliverable, return to us.

Postage guaranteed in either case.

TERRELL'S AQUATIC FARMS & NURSERIES,

Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Sec. 435½ P. L. & R.

Attract the Wild Ducks

Food Is the
Secret

ASK
TERRELL
THE MAGNET



**Plants for
 Wild Life, Water
 and Water Front**

